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THE COLUMN AND CORRESPONDENCE CONTAINLY AND THE COLUMN AND TH 

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-SATINITA-THE WIBLO'S GARDEN, Broad way-Ms. Burron-John Jones

BOWERY THEATER, BOWERY-WERNER-IRISH ASCU-

THE RESTREET FOR THE TREE Broadway-RIP VAN WIN WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.

New York, Tuesday, August 21, 1855.

Malls for Europe.

MEW YORK MERALD-EDITION FOR EUROPE. ns mail steamship Baltic, Capt. Comstock, will

The European mails will close in this city at half-past the HERALD (printed in English and French) will be hed at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies

in wrappers, sixpence.
Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the YORK HERAID will be received at the following places

Europe:—
Lympool. John Hunter, No. 12 Exchange street, East,
No. 17 Cornhill. Lemon. . . Sandford & Co., No. 17 Exchange street, Fast.
Lemon. . . Sandford & Co., No. 17 Cornhill.

"Wim. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catharine street
Pann. . . . Livingston, Wells & Co., 8 Place de la Bourse.
The contents of the European edition of the Henanto
will embrace the news received by mail and telegraph at
the effice during the previous week, and to the hour of

The News. The Know Nothings are in the field with their inations for city officers. The various conventions were held last night, and the result of their rations is as follows :- For Judge of the Su-Beffman and L. B. Woodruff; Common Pleas— Alexander Spaulding, William M. Allen and R. Shannon; Marine Court-A. R. Maynard, B. L. Latimore and R. H. Meeks; Corporation Coun-County Clerk—R. Beatty, Jr.; Coroners—Doctors

Bamsey, Wetherill, Hill and Perry; Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies—J. Southworth; Commis-sioner of Streets—J. S. Taylor; Sheriff—J. H. Toone; City Inspector-G. W. Morton; Almshouse Gover J. G. Oliver. Every thing passed off harmoni easly, and the Know Nothings are sanguine of suc

unts from Texas to the 10th instant state that there is no doubt whatever of the re-election d Governor Pease, and the election of Bell to Congreen. Gen. Houston, like many other distinguished men that have gone before him, seems to be withcont honor in his own country. In Washington g and democratic vote was nearly balanced, and walker county, his former residence, the Know Nothing ticket received only forty-eight majority.

ore was the scene of a desperate and bloody ontre between several fire companies on So surdey night, the particulars of which are given bewhere. It seems evident that the combatant were prepared for the contest, as for some minute Bere was a sustained discharge of firearms tha would not have disgraced a battlefield. The fight insted only about five minutes, during which time not less than fifty pistol shots were heard. It is surprising that the results were not more bloody than the details of the encounter show them to have been. This and other similar occurrences are attribut ed by a portion of the press of Baltimore to the volum tary fire department system, and a loud call is made spon all citizens who would rid themselves of such fla mant violations of the peace, and a large amount of inendiarism, to come forward in support of a paid en denartment.

There is no longer any doubt of the fact that Judge Ruggles, of the Court of Appeals, has resigned his office. The resignation takes effect on the

The judgment of the Supreme Court of Pennsylva-Bia in the case of Dr. Beale, the Philadelphia den-The Court refused to grant the motion for a new trial, and directed that the prisoner be sentenced ac cording to law. Of the five judges composing the out one dissented from this decision and favored the granting of a new trial.

A few days since the hope was entertained that the yellow fever at New Orleans had spent its force, and that an improvement in the public health would soon be experienced. The hope turns out to have been a delusive one, as our despatch from New Orleans shows that the epidemic is raging with inereased virulence, as many as 394 having fallen victims during the past week.

Gloomy accounts continue to reach us from Norsolk and Portsmouth, Va. There has been no abatement of the fever. Twenty new cases occurred in Portsmouth on Saturday. Meantime, ample sup-plies of money are being remitted from different

Our Munich correspondent has furnished us with an abstract of the important official report on the sholers, which has just been drawn up by order of the Bavarian government. It will be found full of new and interesting facts relative to the phenomena of the epidemic.

The result of the Fire Marshal's investigation into the origin of the recent calamitons fire at No. 531 tham street, will be found in another column. The evidence exhibits a very strange state of affairs. It will be recollected that six lives

were sacrificed at the fire alluded to. The particulars of an attempt at highway rob bery at Hunter's Point, on Sunday night, by three rmans, who decoyed a Swiss watch pedlar fro n this city, are given by our reporter. The three miscreants succeeded in getting the pedlar down; but he was too much for them, and used his knife with such effect as to kill one of his assailants outright, and wounded the other two. One of the robbers was arrested, and prompt measures were taken for the apprehension of the other, but with what success we have not learned.

The sales of cotton yesterday were limited to some 400 bales, at about ic decline, noticed on Saturday; middling Uplands closed at about 11c. Flour was dull and easier for grades below medium and high qualities. Wheat was more plenty, and favored purchasers; common Southern red sold at 183c., and good do. at 190c.; white was at 210c. a 220c. Rye was down to 110c. a 115c. Corn declined about Ic. per bushel. Pork was higher; new mess sold at \$20 25, and new prime at \$18. Beef and cut meats were also firm. Lard sold at 114c. for prime. Sugars were firm, and coffee steady. Freights were firmer, but engagements were light.

A LITTLE Too FAST.—The Washington Union is regaling its readers with a series of dissertations on the glories of the democratic party. The writer is a little too fast. Why can't he wait the results of the hard and soft conventions at Syracuse? Perhaps they will give him glory enough for one day.

Now is the Time. One of the Irish organs in this city says that now is the time for a rally for Ireland. John Mitchell, meantime, has settled in Tennessee

Political Movements North and South-The

The national or hard shell democrate meet in State convention at Syracuse on Thursday next. It is an important movement and will be the first authoritive action of the democra cy in opposition to the Seward Holy Alliance and to the Order of Americans. It is easy to anticipate the result of that con ention-to pre-announce the principles and policy by which it will be guided. It will sustain the Kansas act of 1854, denounce the Missouri compromise, the Know Nothings, the administration and the Maine law-assert the doctrines of popular sovereignty in the States and in the Territories, avow uncompromising hostility to negro worship in all its phases, and utterly to soft management and men. This convention, in connection with the recent meetings in Georgia and Louisians, and that of South Carolina on the 15th inst., becomes exceedingly important. Having in view the issues precipitated upon the country by the Seward republicans—the restoration of the Missouri compromise-the repeal of the Nebraska haw-the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, it is easy to see that the national democrats of New York will at once place themselves in alliance with the great democracy of the South and West, and leave the latter only the choice to select for support either the administration or the true principles of the constitution.

The most prominent, as far as the North is concerned, of these issues, and that which excites the deepest interest, is that of the resteration of the Missouri compromise. It has become to the negro worshippers what the polar star is to the mariner-a point of general observation. It is a good time to look into the question. Now, what is its specific nature, its character and its office?

It is simply a restriction upon and limitation of the people in the exercise of the rights of election and legislation within prescribed territory; hence its restoration now involves the broad question whether the pee ple of Kansas and Nebraska, for instance, like the citizens of New York, are or are not severeign and independent? Restoration is pointless upon any other bases. Either Congress. without reference to the provisions of the con stitution, and by virtue of the existence of the government, is sovereign or the people are sovereign. Those who advocate the Missouri compromise act as a governing principle in this republic, deny that the people are the source of power. There is no half-way house to stop at-no middle ground in this matter. It is then manifest that the passage of the act

of 1820 was at least the exercise by Congress of great powers, and the assumption of a fearful responsibility-of sovereignty, in fact, certainly so north of a given line of latitude, and over a portion of our people. If it was competent for that body thus to act, there is an end to the boasted equality of American citizenship : for while New York is at liberty to govern itself, to authorize or prohibit slavery, for instance, the people of a Territory lying north of a stated parallel of latitude are restricted by Congressional dictation from doing so. It is subversive of equality, because the people of one section of the Union are permitted to do that which is absolutely prohibited in another. The moral bearings of this species of legislation and government are still more incongruous and absurd; for if slavery is an evil, and Congress has the power to permit or inhibit it in the public territory, its confinement to geographical limits-a species of political quarantine-is an act of casuistic folly quite incomprehensible.

But the mischief does not end here. Say what we will, its restoration and the enforce ment of its limitations upon the people, is the subversion of the whole doctrines of American policy and the substitution in their stead of the monarchical canons of the British constitution. It is an assumption, whether it is constitutional or not, that sovereignty exists in the government and not in the people, as we have said-that power is delegated from and not to Congress-in fact, that that body is a divine appointment, sovereign and absolute in its nature. Under such a construction of the powers of the government, the establishment of a territorial or colonial system, and the grant to and limitation of rights of legislation to its subjects, even upon the arbitrary and tyrannical basis of a geographical line, is natural enough. But if we reverse this doctrine, and lodge the sovereign authority with the people-make Congress a representative body limited to the sphere prescribed in the charter of its existence, we must recognize the equality of every political community within the jurisdiction of the Union. It is the people, then, that limit Congressional action, and we hear no more of the absurd proposition of the agent and representative dictating terms to his principal.

But again. The enforcement of the limita-

tions of the act of 1820 is utterly impracticable. This is manifest, because it is seen to be impossible to interpose the will of Congress between the people of Kansas and the exercise by them of the ordinary privileges of election and legislation. If such privileges were not inherent in them, prescription has settled the question in their favor; for Congress has never pretended to interfere with the sovereignty of its territorial citizens. and up to the year 1836, in the case of Wisconsin, never asserted its right to do so. There is a wide difference in a popular government between the assertion of a right and its enforcement, as the States of Massachusetts, Vermont and Wisconsin, in the case of the Fugitive law, can attest.

But the question still recurs-did the constitution authorize Congress to pass the act of 1820? That body derives all its just powers from the consent of the people-that is the law of the revolution, and the basis of our existence as a nation. What powers of limitation upon the action of the people in this

respect, have they conferred upon Congress? "Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory and other property of the Unit-ed States." "The territory and other property." Does this mean " the people and other property?" Is "territory" a synonym of peo-ple? The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the government, under the grants of the public territory from the States, and this provision of the constitution, stands in the attitude, and is clothed with the powers and no other, of an individual proprietor. Does the conveyance of a freehold estate in this country carry with it the right to govern its accidental tenantry? Yet this is the absurd extreme to which we are led by conferring upon Congress, under its authority to 'make needful rules and regulations" res ing the public territory, the power to limit the sovereign action of the people therein. It is much easier to receive and endorse the doctrines of governmental sovereignty, and thus to refuse to recognise the existence of any rights or powers outside of the States and Congress than to acquiesce in this construction of the constitution. Even the claim to absolute government by Congress in the Territories under the treaty-making power, coupling the right to govern with the right to acquire, is more plausible and satisfactory. The first rests upon a naked perversion of language to suit a political exigency, and is made to minister to the designs of revolutionary factions: he second and third are remmants of a constitational tendency on the part of many of our public men to strengthen the arm of the government at the expense of the people-an dea borrowed from England, to be paid back n attempts to bring American policy into sub ection to British ideas. In the case of the District of Columbia, the grant is: "Congress shall have power to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever." Here the right is conferred by the constitution, but it is clear in the case of the Territories no such power was intended to be given, and none was given. It is obvious, then, that the Missouri compro

mise, upon which the negro worshippers have staked their game of agitation, is neither a law a treaty, or a compact. It has never been re spected as such. When California formed her constitution, which was done by virtue of the sovereignty of its people, and wholly regardless of the powers of Congress, and applied for admission into the Union as a State, the efficacy of the act of 1820 was directly put to the test, as well as the faith of the North, upon the question of her-admission, without reference to the limitations of that act upon the matter of slavery. Half of her territory was situated north of the parallel of thirty-six and a half degrees of latitude. California demanded an unconditional admission into the family of States by virtue of needful numbers and the seve reign action of her people. The South then pleaded for the enforcement of the limitations of the Missouri law; the North unanimously re fused such enforcement. The South asked for the extension of the act of 1820 to the Pacific the North refused such extension. These were formal propositions and rejections. They tested alike the efficacy of the compromise and tae faith of the negro worshippers, and, as might have been expected of a bad law and bad men, both were found wanting. California was admitted into the Union, and rightly. Popular sovereignty was vindicated in the act; the folly of Congressional limitations upon the people was made apparent. The treachery of the abolitionists was exposed. Thus the practical enforcement of the great principle that the people shall rule, has been attended with nothing but benefits to the country. It has overturned an unconstitutional law, exposed the knavery of the negro worshippers, turned the currents of emigration to the public territory, and will end by the prostration of the Holy Alliance of Abelitionists-Seward, Van Buren, Chase & Co.

RELIEF FOR NORFOLK.-The following note was sent to us yesterday. It speaks for

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.
Enclosed please find fifty-five dollars for the sufferers at Norfolk—being the collection at the Pavilion Hotel, Long Branch, N. J. R. K.

We perceive that over twenty thousand dollars have already been raised by subscription for the Norfolk sufferers; of which \$4,500 were collected in this city. The fact is undoubtedly creditable to the people, though the amount falls considerably short of what Norfolk needs and what she will obtain before the labors of the benevolent committees end. We know of no more gratifying theme of contemplation for the lover of humanity than the success which has recently attended charitable appeals of various kinds. Almost as soon as the first British soldier fell in the Crimea, subscriptions began to be raised for the relief of the widows and orphans of soldiers killed during the campaign; and with such spirit was the enterprise carried out, subscriptions pouring in from every quarter of the globe from Hong Kong to Canada, that an amount exceeding a million of pounds sterling has already been amassed, and the prospect of something better than beggary secured to every British soldier's widow. In our own country, charitable appeals are still more successful. We had occasion yesterday to allude to the names of several individuals who have signalized their benevolence by donations of sums, half a million at a time. The liberality of poorer citizens is as strikingly evinced by several appeals which have recently been made. No sooner does distress break out anywhere-be it an epidemic in a Southern city or a famine in so distant a region as Madeirathan donations of ten and twenty and fifty dollars pour into the hands of relief associations, and in a marvellously short period of time a fund is collected which effects what money can avail to heal the suffering. New York has always been pre-eminent among the donors on such occasions; a fact the more pleasant to reflect on as the name of New York is seldom mentioned in the smaller cities of the Union with a sneer at the avarice or the selfishness or the dishonesty of its citizens.

THE SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR AND THE BOARD OF EMIGRATION.—We publish elsewhere some resolutions passed at the Convention of the Superintendents of the Poor, at Utica, by which it will be seen that effect is about to be given to the complaints so frequently made against the Board of Emigration of being too ocal in its organization, and not representing sufficiently the general interests of the several counties of the State. For this purpose a committee of five was appointed by the convention to examine and report upon the subject, and their recommendations will probably be laid before the adjourned meeting, which is to be held at Syracuse on the 25th of September next. We are happy to find that some steps have been taken towards the reconstitution of a body which exercises so important an influence upon the distribution of the burdens falling upon the different localities throughout the State. We have always thought that a board exercising such powers should embody the principle of representation to its fullest extent. Without it, it can never be expected to work satisfactorily, or to exclude all opportunities of abuse and peculation. Let the movement be energetically followed up, and the question pressed upon the attention of the Legislature. Reform is the order of the day.

More of the "Ceresco Free Love Union".
Fourierism Reduced to First Principles.

We published on Friday last, from a Wisconsin paper, an article on a new social organigation set up in that State, under the suggestive title of the "Ceresso Free Love Union," embracing the substance of a report to a mass meeting of the citizens of the neighborhood, from a committee appointed upon the subject. We have since received a copy of the Ripon Herald, (Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin,) two pages of which are occupied by a report of the proceedings of the mass meeting aforesaid, involving a mass of verbiage for which we have no room in our columns. Suffice it to say, that this public meeting adopted a series of resolutions denouncing these free love reformers, their text books, and principles, altogether and severally, as "vile and licentions," "inculcating as a duty a foul system of prostitution," as "a moral plague" and "a blighting curse," and providing against them accordingly, "a Committee of Vigilance to watch and guard the interests of the community," the people of the meeting pledging themselves to sustain the committee, "and se cond its efforts, until the blighting curse is removed from among us."

The paper in which we find this apparently impartial report, in its prospectus at the head of its first page, "aims to be free, and to advocate liberty for all. Its editor believes that man is more sacred than institutions, human rights of more value than the preservation of any organization," &c., and hence, it was quite natural that such a paper should become the organ of the "free lovers," and proper that any further support should be

refused to it by the mass of the people at large. In the letters on the part of the defence, which we publish to-day, we can recognize nothing but a confession of the horrible and dis gusting doctrines and abominations charged against the parties concerned. One of these letters, however, furnishes us some interesting information of the origin of this Ceresco Society. It is a Fourierste establishment, reduced to first principles. It has thrown off the mask and the false pretences of the "attractiveness of labor," a "community of property," &c., and has boldly adopted that which our Fourierite phalanxes and organs have endeavored to hide from the public view—the great ultimatum of 'free love," according to the free usages of the cannibals of the Feige islands.

In these disclosures we are admonished of the most remarkable instance of brazen effrontery in the history of public journalism. For years the New York Tribune has been an earnest and leading organ of Fourierism—that identical Fourierism the logical development of which is at length se clearly illustrated in this Wisconsin free love association, and its affiliated societies in this city and elsewhere. Yet this same oracle and propagandist of Fourierism has assumed to be a living model of decency and morality, denouncing our theatres as hot beds of vice and crime, joining the crusade of the liquor prohibitionists, and circulating "hot corn" literature with that air of innocent benevolence with which a holy Pharisee would steal the sacred vestments of the church to serve the devil in. This organ of Fourierism and its kindred abominations is largely respon sible for the insidious diffusion of these hideous and fiendish doctrines of our "free love" philosophers and their deluded disciples. The Tribune's labors in the cause of abolitionism spiritualism, the Rochester rappers, the women's rights women and amalgamationists, and all the other sickening political and social organizations amongst us, of leprous fanatics and unprincipled knaves, come to a fitting culmination in this Ceresco gang of "free love" reformers.

We are informed that these "free lovers" expect to be driven out of Wisconsin, and that, having but little hope of success in any civilized community, they will probably follow the example of the Mormons, and concentrate their forces upon some distant and unoccupied territory, where they may set up a State for themselves. We are in favor of this movement, because, in the first place, if fully carried out, it would result to the advantage of society, in the removal of all this promiscuous infidel and "free love" riff-raff from its mischievous contact with a Christian community; and, secondly, because if concentrated into a self-supporting colony, removed from outside assistance, it would soon perish from its excesses, and become extinct. If, too, our " free love' communists would escape a Mormon expulsion by fire and sword, wherever one of their conventicles may be detected east of the Rocky Mountains, let them profit from the experience of the Latter Day Saints, and move off in season. Fourierites, women's rights women, abolitionists, amalgamationists, spiritualists, and their leaders and organs, all as a band of free

Black spirits and white, Blue spirits and gray, Mingle, mingle, mingle, mingle, You that mingle may. But mingle and pack off, for the day of retribution may be at hand.

No NECESSITY FOR ALARM.-Inquiries have been made of us in relation to the prospect of the importation of the yellow fever into New York from the infected districts. We think there is no occasion for the slightest alarm, Our last visitation of the yellow fever was in 1821, at which time we had neither sewers, Croton water, nor clean streets; and the northern suburbs, now among the most densely populated down town districts, were a succession of unwholesome pools, swamps, and fermentng garbage and vegetation. Since that time our commercial intercourse has brought us into contact every season, more or less, with vessels charged with yellow fever, from the West Indies or South America; but the disease no longer appears to be adapted to New York. At this time, considering our comparatively clean streets, and the near approach of the cool weather of autumn, we feel confident that there s but little danger of yellow fever, or any epidemic of the kind.

PREPARING TO WELCOME THE GOVERNOR.-The citizens of Easton, Pa., have been making preparations for a hospitable reception of Gov. Reeder, on his return from the "border ruffians" of Kansas. On the occasion of his reception we may expect another speech, and if Reeder has half the pluck of Soulé he will make the fur fly from the back of the administration. Let Marcy be spared, for his organs say that he is innocent as a lamb of any hand in the removal of the Governor. Send an invitation to Marcy.

IT HANGS FIRE-The "republican" abolition movement in Washington. They should call for advice at the State Department.

TROUBLE IN THE COAL HOLE-DECIDEDLY RICH.—We are informed that there is consider able anxiety and trouble in the Coal Hole of Tammany Hall, concerning the hard shell convention of the 23d; and that a full soft committee of persuasion will be sent up from the Custom House to Syracuse by Thursday, to see what they can do. But this is nothing compared with the trouble concerning the soft

convention of the 29th. We understand that there was an anxious meeting of the Tammany wire-pullers in the Surveyor's office at the Custom House, yesterday, in reference to the platform of their Syracuse Convention, Mr. John Cochrane acting as prime minister on the occasion. There were present a goodly number of city soft shell delegates, and there were interspersed among them a fair sprinkling of the bone and sinew of the "rural districts." Mr. Cochrane, still faithful o his promise of the 4th of July, 1854, to "carry the President in his arms," proposed as a programme for the Tammany assemblage at Syracuse, the following schedule, to wit:—

1. A dead set at the Know Nothings, in good

ound set terms, as perfectly safe. 2. An unequivocal, double-breasted democratic onslaught upon the new Liquor law, and all such despotic acts of class legislation.

3. A general endorsement, drawing it as mild as possible, but still some sort of approval of the administration, in consideration of its wise dispensation of the public plunder.

4. A judicious silence upon the Missouri compromise, the Kansas troubles, "the border ruffians," the removal of Governor Reeder, and all those bothersome issues which have sprung up with this new Northern nigger agitation.

Mr. Cochrane, with the Scarlet Letter in the bottom of his pocket, argued the policy of this schedule with his accustomed logical acuteness and classical skill, and in a tone half confident, and half dictatorial, asked his country brethren if they thought that wouldn't do, and there was a very emphatic response that it wouldn't.

A delegate from the rural districts, having no immediate interest in the cotton trade, and none in the science of Custom House politics. very flatly said that the shirking of the nigger question wouldn't do. As for the administration, the least said about it, perhaps, the better. He might, however, gulp down the bombardment of Greytown; but Kansas, "the border ruffians" and Governor Reeder were "fixed facts" which could not be dedged. And the soft shell country delegates would insist upon a showing of hands on these questions; and upon a clean breast of it against the Kansas-Nebraska bill, the doing of Achison and Stringfellow, and the "border ruffians." and the removal of Reeder. In regard to Reeder there were country delegates who would prefer him as the democratic candidate for President to any man in the administration, or any of its recipients or aspirants for the succession. It was all folly to talk of silence on the Kansas question, when all the country is in a perfect blaze of indigna-

And so there was no agreement upon the soft shell Syracuse platform; and the delegates dispersed with gloomy forebodings of a precious row and an awful split in the soft convention of the 29th. The next meeting upon the platform, will probably be by gas light down in the Coal Hole. Will nobody send by telegraph to the Prince, in Virginia, to come post-haste to the relief of Mr. Cochrane THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION-DETAILS OF THE

AFFAIR OF SALTILLO.—The news from the Rio Grande, published in another part of our paper, shows that, in spite of the attempts made to disguise the fact by the Dictator's journals, the revolutionists are fast making head in the North. The defeat at Saltillo is a much more important one than we were first led to suppose-two-thirds of Santa Anna's forces under Guitian and Cruz having been either killed wounded or taken prisoners. The battle commenced at about eight o'clock A. M., on the 22d, and lasted until 11 o'clock A. M., next day, when the Plaza fell into the possession of the insurgents. The remains of the government forces, consisting of about 200 infantry and about 250 of the Dragoons of the Guard and of the Guides," fled towards San Luis Potosi, but were hotly pursued by mounted riflemen who succeeded in completely dispersing them and in capturing about \$60,000 in specie, be sides a large amount of stores and ammunition.

The moral effect of this victory will be dis astrous to Santa Anna's arms. It will rally round the standard of insurrection all those who are wavering and undecided. The federalists seem to have men of energy and capacity at their head, whilst the Dictator's minions betray all the weakness of purpose and vacillation which usually accompany the conscious ness of a bad cause. In such a state of things it is impossible that the struggle can be of long duration. The government forces, instead of being able to assume the offensive, are everywhere driven within the protection of strong holds; and too weak even to hold these against the valor and impetuosity of their enemies there will soon not be an adherent of the Dictator left in the whole of the Northern departments.

As to Woll, his case seems hopeless. Shutup in Matamoros with a force of only 1,700 or 1,800 men, and rendered hateful to the surrounding population by the unnecessary harshness of his measures, he cannot possible resist the overwhelming numbers with which Vidaurri is advancing against him. Should he be taken, the nearest tree will probably end a career marked by but too many incidents of sanguinary brutality.

Marine Affairs.

MUTINY ON BOARD THE BRIG ARBY THATTER .- About 3 o'block on Saturday afternoon, the crew of the brig Abby Thaxter mutinied and refused to go to sea in the vessel. The captain immediately applied to the revenue cutter The captain immediately applied to the revenue cutter washington for assistance. Lieut Richard B. Locke repaired on board, with a crew of six men, and upon asking the reason of the mutineers for not doing their duty, they replied that the brig was full of vermin, and the forecastle in a dirty state. Lieut, Locke then examined the same, and found it to be perfectly clean. The men were then ordered to turn to, and upon refusing were put in irons. The crew of the cutter then got the brig under way, and accompanied her as far as the narrows.

RECIPEOCITY IN VERNONT.—The records of the Costom House at Island Pond show very clearly the great effect which the recent Reciprocity Treaty has upon the receipts of duties. In one month goods were received there, which before the treaty would have paid duties to the amount of \$18,000. The amount which they in fact paid was only one hundred dollars. More business is done at the Island Pond Custom House than at any other in the State. In the month of April last there were received at that place goods to the value of \$800,000. The principal receipts from Canada are flour and lumber. Immense quanties of the latter are shipped to Portland. One establishment at Sherbrooke, C. E., loads ten cars a day with lumber, and several others do a business pearly equal to that.—Windser Journet, Aug. 17.

#### THE LATEST NEWS.

#### BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Washington, Aug. 20, 1855.
The United States Attorney General has decided that every applicant for a patent right has the right to withdraw his application and demand a restoration of twothirds of the duty money at any time anterior to making

cath anew and proceeding upon the ulterior stages of in-quiry, after an adverse report by the Commissioner. The whole number of claims under the Bounty Land law of March, 1865, received at the Pension office up to to-day has been 206,400, the number examined has been 41,800, and the number issued 10,236. All the heads of the executive departments are nov

#### Governor Reeder's Return.

PHILADRIPHIA, August 20, 1855.

The friends of ex-Governor Reeder hold a meeting at Easton to-day to make arrangements for giving him a re-ception on his arrival there. He is not expected there for

veral days yet. Rentucky Election. CINCINNATI, Aug. 20, 1855.

# The official returns from 98 counties in Kentucky give forehead, American, for Governor, a majority of 6,541.

The five remaining counties gave Pierce about 300 majority, while it is now reported they give Clark, demo Anti-Know Nothing Meeting at Milwankie. MILWAUKIE, August 20, 1855. A large democratic meeting was held here on Saturday

evening for the purpose of sympathising with the sufferers of the late riot at Louisville. The Hon. A. J. Upham presided. Resolutions reflecting upon the Know Nothings were adopted. Good order prevailed throughout. Democratic Meeting at Easton, Pa. EASTON, Pa., Aug. 20, 1855.
The democrats of Northampton county held their regular meeting at the Court House, in this city, to-day,

Brodhead was the principal speaker. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the Know Nothings, and declaring that Governor Reeder had discharged his duty in Kansas

nobly and manfully. The Death of Abbott Lawrence. Boston, August 20, 1866.

The merchants of Boston assembled in Fancuil Hall this forenoon, for the purpose of appropriately noticing the death of Hon. Abbott Lawrence. Wm. Sturges pre-sided, and speeches were made by Hon. J. Thomas Steven-son, Robert C. Winthrop, Edward Everett, &c. It was

and the attendance was quite large. Hon. Richard

# resolved to close the stores on the day of his funeral. Other public bodies have also held meetings upon the

same subject. The Yellow Fever in Virginia Intelligence received via Petersburgh from Norfolk and Portsmouth, down to Sunday evening, represents that there is no decrease of the yellow fever in those cities.

The collections in Baltimore for the sufferers now reach

PHILADELPHIA, August 20, 1855. The committee in this city for making coll the yellow fever sufferers, remitted another thousand dollars to Norfolk to-day, making thus far thirty-six hundred.

WASHINGTON, August 20, 1866. It is said that over one thousand dollars he scribed in the Washington Navy Yard for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers in Virginia.

#### Yellow Fever at New Orleans.

New ORLEANS, Aug. 20, 1855.

The yellow fever is again rapidly increasing in this city. The total number of deaths during the past week was 517, including 304 from the fever.

Relief for the Sufferers from Yellow Fever AMBLIGTON, August 20, 1855. A fund of about \$1,000 has been raised here for the relief of the sufferers from the yellow fever at Norfolk and Porta-mouth. This morning five Sisters of Charity left here for the infected districts.

## Resignation of Judge Ruggles

The resignation of Judge Ruggles, as one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, is to take effect from and after October 20. It has been filed in the office of the Secretary f State.

Destructive Fire at Lewiston, Maine Boston, August 20, 1855.

A destructive fire occurred at Lewiston Falls, Mainn Friday last. Twenty-six dwellings were consumed.

and the total loss is about \$100 000 The fire commenced in the old tannery of Miller & Ran-dall, on the west side of the river, destroying every building on Main to Elm street, and on the oppo Main street, from Mr. Ingalls' confectionery to M Gould & Co.'s building, comprising the greater p Among the principal losers are D. S. Stinson, dry goods dealer; T. Railey, two stores and dwelling house; R. Lexter, store and goods; Hall & Briggs, jewelry store; James Goffs, store and goods; R. Penley's store and goods; Small & Littlefield's bookstore; U. B. Reynolds' drug store; J. Dingley & Co., store and goods—loss about \$10,000; Roak, Pickards & Co., shoe manufactory—loss \$15,000; S. Woods, hat store; the office room of the Democratic Advocate; the counting room of the Auburn Bank; papers and valuables all saved. The insurance is but savid.

# Destruction of a Cotton Mill by Fire.

Unica, August 20, 1855.
The Kirkland cotton mill at Manchester, about nine miles from this city, was totally destroyed by fire yester-day morning. It was owned by E. S. Brayton, of Utica. The loss is about \$30,000. Insurance \$20,000.

## Alleged Heavy Frauds.

Boston, Aug. 20, 1855. Two traders of Lawrence, Massachusetts, named Rowand H. Macy and E. F. Cushman were brought to this city to-day, on a charge of defrauding sundry merchant f this city of twenty-five thousand dollars worth of goods by false pretences. They were held to bail in five thousand dollars each for examination.

# Marine Disaster

Boston, August 20, 1855. The pilot boat Coquette, in coming up the harbor last night, was run into by the schooner Wyvern, bound out, and was badly damaged.

Navigation of the Ohio, &c.

Pressum, August 20, 1855.

The river is now six feet two faches, and falling. reights are low-five hundred tons arrived from the castward to-day.

Wheat is now carried forward very low.

Movements of Southern Steamers. ARRIVAL OF THE AUGUSTA AT SAVANNAH. SAVANNAH, August 18, 1855.

The steamship Augusta has arrived here after a page of sixty-seven hours from New York.

ABRIVAL OF THE SOUTHERNER AT CHARLESTON, CHARLISTON, August 18, 1865. CHARLISTON, August 18, 1866.
The United States mail reamship Foutherner, Captain homas Ewen, arrived here at half-past one o'clock this Saturday) morning, from New York.

Harkets.

Alrany, August 20—12:30 P. M.

Flour—Dull. Sales 300 bbls. new Ohio at \$8.55 a \$8.6 for common to choice. Wheat—Quiet and scaroc. Sale 50 bushels white Ohio at \$1 12, delivered; 1,200 bushels ed do, on private terms; 400 bushels white Wisconsin s. 17.0. Con—Heavy and lower. Sales 30,000 bushels 76c., closing with offers to sell at 76c. a 75/3c. Oats—N.

sales. Receipts to-day:—Flour, 2,000 bbls; wheat, 20,000 bushels; corn, 42,000 bushels; oats, 20,000 bushels.

Flour steady. Sales 1,400 bbls. Wheat—No sales Corn—Sales 27,000 bushels Western mixed at 83%; 84c. for damaged, and 85c. for sound, afloat. Receipt by canal to-day:—918 bbls. flour, 40,135 bushels corn.

Consummon.—The telegraphic despatch published in or morning edition yesterday, as to a fremen's riot on S turday evening, should have been dated Baltimore inste-of Philadelphia, the occurrence having taken place in the former city.

former city.

Pianos.—Horace Waters' Ecdern Improve pianos, possessing in their improvement of action at versetrings a power and compass of tone equal to digrand planos. Sole agency for T. Gilbert & Co.'s, Halle & Cumston's, Woodward & Brown's, and Jacob Chickeng's Boston pianos, and constantly in store pianos from me five of the best New York manufactories. Each inert meut guaranteed to give entire astisfaction or purchastory externed. Second-hand pianos of all varieties a digreat bargains. Prices from \$30 to \$140, new \$4\$ octapianos, with fron frames, for \$150. Planes to rent, a root allowed on purchase. Planos for sale on month on ments. Sole agency for \$0. J. & H. W. Smith's ce untel melodeous, (tuned the equal temperament.)

HORACE WATERS, \$50 temperament.